

PEACE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: Many of the shrewdest statesmen of Europe, in forecasting the probabilities of the year 1889, predict that there will be no war within that period. Should this be the correct view, peace will result from no change in the disposition of the leading European Powers. The situation has not changed of late in any perceptible degree. France has devoted not less than \$100,000,000 more than usual for account of war during the present year—that is, this extra amount goes into the estimated expenditures for the army and navy. Bonaparte has recently assumed more prominence than usual in France. He is an aspirant for the Presidency. The present Ministry is weak, and it is probable that Floquet, the Prime Minister, will soon be forced to retire. As important elections are soon to take place—one for the purpose of revising the Constitution—it is not probable that France will be ready to precipitate a European war during the present year. But Europe is one immense military camp, as it has been for the last few years, with only the difference that at no previous date have so many soldiers and so many battle ships been held in readiness for war. Germany will expend this year an extra \$50,000,000 on ships and large and small arms. The Empire is peace, with the reservation that while it will not strike the first blow it will surely strike the second. Germany rec'dly shut Russia out of her financial market. But the latter found little trouble in making two great loans during last year—one in Holland and another in France. These were war loans—that is, Russia borrowed last year not less than \$100,000,000 to strengthen her army and navy. But the Southern Provinces of Russia have sold to European countries 40,000,000 bushels of wheat from the crop of 1888, and have still large reserves. If Russia keeps the peace during the present year, it may be because her preparations will not have been completed for war. Italy is completing the largest and most powerful war vessel ever put afloat and has recently added \$20,000,000 to her indebtedness. Turkey has recently borrowed \$7,500,000, and will expend the greater part of it in the purchase of small arms. Austria-Hungary preserves an armed peace, expecting to feel the first blow in case war should break out. England has a speck of war on the Rhine, and any amount of trouble pending with Ireland. A large extra expenditure will be made during the year for the increase of the navy, and for other warlike purposes, as if some great crisis might be reached not far in the future. There may be no war in Europe this year, but never before did it cost so much to keep the peace of the world.

Tuscarora Mines.

The town of Tuscarora is enjoying a new lease of life. A few years ago it was the general opinion that the old camp had done her work and had sought rest. Through the influence of those who were familiar with the mineral belt operations were continued, prospecting revived and to-day the ghost of the old defunct camp has materialized and again she blooms as of old. The Navajo, that in days gone by contributed her share of bullion, is coming to the front again, and bullion taken from her slopes is now going over the S. P. road to the Bay Mint. The old Grand Prize is being worked again, and drifting will be the order of the day. As is well known Tuscarora is what is called a horse-shoe mineral belt, the Grand Prize being on the eastern curve of the imaginary shoe, but in the days gone by contributed her share of precious metals to the coffers of the world. Drifting to the eastward and cutting the many stringers—rich, though small—that are known to exist within the location may, with depth, ultimately lead to the development of extensive ore bodies. The mines on the east curve comprise the Commonwealth Independence, Pound Treasure, Nevada Queen, North Belle Isle, Navajo, South Navajo and the Elko Con., with several properties that are now prominent with the mining world in close proximity or on the same great mineral belt. The Pound Treasure is doing some work but nothing of magnitude, and nothing will be done of an extensive nature until all legal complications are settled. It seems that all the ore producing mines with the exception of the Navajo are storing their ore and will crush it when milling facilities are afforded them. A mill known as the Union has been erected in the interest of the Commonwealth, Nevada Queen, and North Belle Isle, and though it is completed and the running gear tested it will not, in all probability, be started up until early Spring. When this machinery is in operation Tuscarora will witness a semblance of her old time glory and the old camp will boom once more.

Information comes that the boards of trade in a number of eastern cities and several commercial organizations at Boston and New York are arranging to make an assault upon the silver dollar. They will hold that silver dollars are inconvenient for circulation and that there should be issued in their place silver certificates, which are greatly preferred by the trade everywhere.

Bernice Mines.
The Silver State says: W. W. Williams, of Bernice, Churchill county, is prepared to start his mill in the near future upon his own and custom ore furnished by W. M. Hoyt and others, who have mines leased in that mining district. We anticipate that the mine will be kept running for several months after starting. Bernice mining district possesses natural advantages for procuring cheap fuel, timbers, etc., and this cannot be said of many mining camps. Wood can be had for \$4 50 per cord. The mines are well prospected, and are in good condition to supply ore for the mill. Mr. Williams is about to add a concentrator to his already well equipped mill.

Artesian Wells.
The Battle Mountain Central Nevada says: A. B. Gemmell has had an artesian well bored on his ranch about four miles below here on the Humboldt river, and the vein of water, which they struck at 130 feet, gives the best flowing well in this locality, and doubles the value of Mr. Gemmell's property. A little enterprise and a few dollars expended by the land owners in Nevada would solve the water problem in this State.

Senator Calum, of Illinois, has been returned by the Republicans, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, by the Democrats.

What Am I to Do?
The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well-known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and farred it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle feb. 21-av f-1v

Coal, Coal, Coal.
Pleasant Valley coal is the best and cheapest fuel in the market. 3 tons of P. V. coal equals five tons Rocky Mountain coal, by actual test. No slate or clinkers. One ton P. V. coal equals 3 cords common pine wood. Give it a trial and be convinced. Leave orders with or enquire of H. Sample, Depot Hotel or coal house, or at Nashys, or of Phil Alliger, the drayman.

When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.
When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
FRESH DRUGS
—AND—
MEDICINES
—AT—
HODCKINSON'S
Virginia St. Reno.

FOR SALE.
THE RESIDENCE
—OF THE—
West Side of South Virginia St.
NEXT DOOR TO COURT-HOUSE.

THIS DESIRABLE PROPERTY CONSISTS of 34 lots 60x274 feet, beautifully laid out with driveways, a beautiful lawn, lovely shade and evergreen trees, and a great variety of shrubbery, fine orchard and small fruits. Sixteen years of toil and generous expenditure have made this the most delightful spot in Reno. A three-inch water-light goes with the place which is also supplied with city water. For reasonable inquiry at room seven, Nevada Bank Building at 21-ff

Reno Chapter No. 7. H. A. M.
THE Stated Conventions of Reno Chapter No. 7. H. A. M. are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp. No journeying Companions in good standing are formally invited to attend. By order of the E. J. J.

L. L. CROCKETT, Secretary.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, stum or phosphate powders. **SOLELY IN CANE.** **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,** NEW-YORK

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE
Corner of Commercial Row and Sierra Street, opposite the Opera House Dry Goods Store.

I will sell my entire stock of Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Parlor Sets, BED-ROOM SETS, OIL PAINTINGS, Pictures and other things too numerous to mention.

Sales to Commence Jan. 10th, 1890, At 2 P. M., and continue from day to day until all are closed out. Remember I have a complete new stock. No second hand furniture on hand. Sales cash on delivery of goods. **JOHN ING.** MAJ. C. W. BOOTON, Auctioneer.

D. LINQUENT NOTICE.

ORR WATER DITCH COMPANY; LOCA tion of property, Reno, Washoe county, Nevada. Principal place of business, Reno. Notice.—I the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment number 41, levied on the 10th day of December, 1888 as follows, to-wit:

Name.	No. Crt.	No. Shrs	Amt.
J. N. Evans.184	4	\$12

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 10th day of December, 1888, notice is made before so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold by the Secretary, at the office of the company over the First National Bank of Reno, on the 29th day of February, 1889 at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, to pay the delinquent assessment and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. **F. EVANS,** Secretary. **RENO, Jan. 10, 1890**

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

Valuable Information!

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1.—C. W. Booton, of the Opera House Dry Goods Store begs leave to call the attention of the public to bear in mind that he has put in a fine and well selected stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, made by the famous Nolan Bros., of San Francisco. The quality of this firm's make is too well known to need any comment; also my stock of **READY MADE CLOTHING** is second to none now in this city for quality and reasonable prices—good suits for men, from \$6.50 up; boys' suits, from \$2.50 up.

SECTION 2.—Any intelligent community, especially such as resides in Reno, is tired and disgusted long ago of reading advertisements quoting prices reduced from 50 and so to 50 and so. For instance, you see advertised to-day in the papers a corset reduced from \$1 to 55 cents per pair. Now, there must be something wrong to charge the ladies one dollar for a corset for some time, then reduce it to 55 cents per pair. I sell the same corset for 50 cents per pair in all sizes, and never asked any more for it.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 3.—Please note again, You see advertised frequently rhadamers reduced from \$2 per yard to \$1.25 per yard—this is a repetition of Section 2, Article I. You will see there is a profit of 75 cents per yard taken off, which is an enormous profit, and as no one sells goods for cost, then at \$1.25 per yard there must be still a profit. Now, I sell good rhadamers for \$1 per yard, which I suppose some merchants sell for \$2 per yard.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 4.—I sell an excellent quality of black silk for \$1 per yard. The ladies frequently tell me they paid \$2 per yard for the same article down street. I don't doubt it in the least, but the time has arrived when high prices will reign no longer in Reno on dry goods, boots and shoes and clothing. The amount of goods I turn out daily is sufficient to guarantee that the people of Reno appreciate a **ONE PRICE CASH STORE.** All goods marked in plain figures.

ARTICLE II. In the morning papers may also be seen a description of a ladies' cloth 36 inches wide selling for 25 cents per yard. All ladies who are at all posted, know there is no such thing as a lady's cloth 36 inches wide. If perchance there may be such a thing in the category of dry goods out of respect to the ladies I would not advertise nor offer it for sale, as I know it would not give satisfaction. See my all-wool, fine quality of trecoat dress goods, in all shades, for 40 cents per yard. Sold everywhere for 75 cents per yard.

ARTICLE III. I sell a fine white merino vest for 35 cents each, all sizes, which is my regular price. I sell hemstitched, colored bordered handkerchiefs for 4 cents each, and make no blow about it like our cotemporary, who sells them for 5 cents each. I sell a nice black jersey for 50 cents, which is the regular price—it is not reduced from \$1 as some would have you believe. I sell a pure linen damask towel with fancy designs on center and fancy border. This towel is 40 inches long and I positively say that wherever it is kept in stock on its coast it is not reduced from \$1 as some would have you believe. I sell it for 25 cents. If this towel is not as I advertise it I will charge nothing for it. Call and see it.

Respectfully,
C. W. BOOTON.
W. R. LETT, N. Y. City,
Dress Goods Department.

A. O. U. W.
NEVADA LODGE, NO. 5, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. **G. O. MCNEES, M. W.** H. HAMPE, Recorder. only 7th St.

THE NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

EVERY FARMER, MINER AND MERCHANT

the State of Nevada should have it

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Contains FORTY Columns of Reading Matter once a week for twelve months

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IS A

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Impartial in Tone, and Essentially a Family and Business Paper.

THE Publisher trusts it will reflect in a modern way, and, as far as its patronage will warrant, some of the best features of modern journalism. It works for the true interests of the busy farmer and town in which it is located—needs the honest, intellectual and industrial welfare of its people, and hopes to honestly inform and help them.

Address all orders.

C. C. POWNING, **RENO, WASHOE CO., NV.**

THE BANK OF NEVADA.

THE BANK OF NEVADA, RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock fully subscribed, \$300,000

WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

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Will Transact a General Banking Business. Mining and other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

Agents for Several First-Class Insurance Companies.

F. LEVY & BRO.

F. LEVY & BROTHER,
—THE RELIABLE—

Dry Goods, Carpet and Cloak House,

Will dispose of the remainder of their

CLOAKS AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

No Cloaks will be kept over for next season. This means Bargains.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest! The Best!

TASSELL BROTHERS,
Powning's New Building, East Side of Virginia Street,

Are constantly receiving, direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States, the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shoes and Slippers for Ladies, and General Footgear for Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them. Boots and shoes made to order. Repairing Neatly Done.

Leather and Findings of all Descriptions.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Reapers And all other kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Paid in, \$200,000. Surplus Fund, \$70,000.

Collections Carefully Made and Promptly Accounted For.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, BANKS, BANKERS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

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LANGE & SCHMITT.

The Cheapest Place in Reno
—FOR—

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES

AND PLUMBING.

Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Window Glass and Pocket Cutlery.

LANGE & SCHMITT - - - COMMERCIAL ROW.

BREVITIES.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for skates.
Go to Lange & Schmitt for agate ware.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for parlor stoves.

Mining stocks were stronger yesterday.

Geo. Schuffer, the Truckee millman, was in Reno yesterday.

O. Loukey and J. T. Condon were down from Verdi yesterday.

Money is scarce in Carson and gambling is suffering for want of patronage.

There are probably 3,200 cattle feeding on Big Meadows at the present time.

Reno is the boss town in this State and always will be. Her surroundings say so.

Wm. Hosking, of the Plumas Eureka mine, died at Johnsville, Plumas county, on the 22d ult.

Charley H. Hishorn, the Reno misologist, is doing artistic work in his line at the Hotel de la Ville, in Carson.

A great big storm started in on the mountains yesterday, and if it will snow for a week it will be good for the country.

It is said that a Republican paper will be started up at Cedarville, Modoc county, in the Spring.

The books purchased by the Reno Library Association have never been used by the public schools, the librarian never having felt at liberty to catalogue them.

It is said that M. H. DeYoung has declined my appointment in favor of Young, the managing editor of the Chronicle, who is a candidate for the office of Minister to China.

E. Meyer, the cigar man, had a Mrs. Rousset arrested yesterday morning for malicious mischief in killing a rooster belonging to Meyer. They had a jury trial and the lady was acquitted.

Three hundred and twenty-four head of beef cattle bought of the Nevada Land and Cattle Company, and shipped at Iron Point, by C. T. Colombi, were unloaded here Friday night and reloaded yesterday. They were consigned to Bradenstien & Co., San Francisco.

Revival services in the M. E. Church at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. and every evening during the week except Saturday. The week of prayer closing this evening has been profitably and successfully observed in union meetings, by the Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist churches. A fraternal spirit of love and harmony was dominant and prevalent in every meeting. On Thursday evening music professed faith in Christ.

Services at the Baptist Church this morning and evening. Rev. C. L. Fieber, Pastor. Subject for 11 A. M. "God, the Shield of His People." Sabbath School at 12:15 P. M. Subject for 7 P. M. "The Fulfillment of Scripture Prophecy." Next Thursday evening at 7 P. M., the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Church will convene for the purpose of electing a new board, also to attend to such other business as may come before the church.

An Afflicted Family.

Mr. Sanders, in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Mary Hagg, whose husband was a drayman and resided and died here seven years ago, conveying the sad news of the death of her two children. One of them died on the first and the other the second of January, of diphtheria, at Santa Cruz, and were both buried in one grave.

They Mean Business.

Last Thursday a party of nine or ten surveyors arrived from the east on No. 2 and got off at Palisade, from where they proceeded to Eureka. They will survey the new route for the U. P. R. R., which will pass about seventy miles south of Palisade.

There is a man in Reno who has white hair on one side of his head and black on the other. He is obliged to dye the white side and although he has lived in Reno for years not half a dozen people know of his peculiarity. — Carson Appeal.

You can trust Tom Hymers to keep a secret.

The Reno Journal is in error; the present session of the Nevada Legislature is the Fourteenth, not the Fifteenth session. — Elko Independent.

We stand corrected, and plead for mercy.

Nevada Oranges.

The Battle Mountain Central Nevada says,

Thurs. fully developed oranges were gathered this Fall from the trees belonging to Joe Dunning, which was sent to him from California about two years ago. Mr. Dunning is justly pleased with the demonstration of the fact that the town is in the citrus belt of Nevada.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station—Bulletin No. 1.

As this station is entering upon the work contemplated by the Constitution of the State of Nevada, Article XII, Section 172, and provided for by the Act of Congress, approved March 23, 1887, known as the "Hatch Act," it seems proper to review its past history, and also to present an outline of its plans for the future.

HISTORY.

By an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, known as the Morrill Act, the State of Nevada received 90,000 acres of public lands "for the endowment, support and maintenance" of a college in which "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

By an Act of Congress, approved July 4, 1866, seventy-two sections of public lands, or 46,080 acres, were granted to Nevada for University purposes, thereby making the total public land Congressional endowment for the University of Nevada, 136,080 acres.

More than ninety per cent. of these lands have been sold and the proceeds converted into bonds. Only the interest derived from these bonds is available for the support of the University, the principal constituting a permanent endowment for the institution.

THE NATIONAL EXPERIMENT STATION LAW.

In March, 1887, the work of experimentation in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and stock raising in our country was strengthened by what is known as the Hatch Act, from the name of the most able champion of the law, the Honorable W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The Act referred to is as follows:

THE HATCH ACT.

An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural departments of colleges in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said Act, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station." Provided, That in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established the appropriation hereinafter made to such State or Territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such State or Territory shall otherwise direct.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops, the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this Act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the Governor of the State or Territory in which it is located, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. The bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located,

and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each Territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the Treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; provided, however, that out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station, and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury from the annual statements of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the States or Territories in which they are respectively located.

SEC. 8. That in States having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this Act and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such States shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by such States, and in case any State shall have established under the provisions of said Act of July second afore-said, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such State shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the Legislature of such State may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this Act made to such separate agricultural college or school, and no regulation shall by contract express or implied disable itself from so doing.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by the Act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of said grants; provided, that payment of such instruments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature meeting next after the passage of this Act, shall be made upon the assent of the Governor thereof duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the Treasury to any or all the States, or institutions mentioned in this Act, but Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this Act.

On February 7th preceding the enactment of the Hatch law, the Legislature provided by Statute, for the reorganization of the State University, with the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, constituting the Board of Regents until the first day of January, 1889. This Board was empowered and directed to employ a President of the University, which was done in June following. The present Director of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station was made President of the institution, and he arrived at Reno, the site of the University, on the 20th of August, at which time he took charge.

DEFERRED ORGANIZATION UNDER THE HATCH ACT.

It was generally believed that under the Hatch Act the Comptroller of the United States Treasury was authorized to rule that the appropriation of \$15,000 for each of the 39 Experiment Stations in the country had been made. He, however, decided otherwise, and it was not until the 30th day of January, 1888, that Congress passed a supplementary law definitely deciding the matter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATION.

In anticipation of the action of Congress just mentioned, the Board of Regents of the University organized the Experiment Station in December, 1887, appointing L. Roy D. Brown as Director, and Walter Mc. Miller as Botanist and Chemist. (He was subsequently appointed Weather Observer.)

The first installment of the appropriation was received until the following April, at which time all of the twenty acres of ground belonging to the University, not in use for other purposes, was set aside for the use of the Experiment Station.

WORK BEGUN.

Work was immediately begun; the grounds were fenced; shade trees were planted and some necessary roads were laid out. Some roots, bulbs and shrubs, obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, through the

courtesy of Senator Wm. M. Stewart were planted under the direction of Prof. Miller, and a fine Weather Station, with the best instruments procurable, was put in operation. Purchases of additional thermometers and other apparatus needed in the operations and experiments to be carried on at the Station have been made, and all has been done to comply with the law that our time and circumstances would permit.

THE LOCATION.

The location of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Reno, in the fertile valley of the Truckee, is particularly fortunate, and its connection with the University insures the best advantages in the direction of library, cabinet and laboratory.

THE WORK PROPOSED.

The work of all Agricultural Experiment Stations is two-fold, each division being closely connected with the other.

1. Exact scientific work, including the most careful observation of temperature, rain-falls, prevailing winds and other meteorological phenomena, and the interpretation of the same; the study and analysis of soils; the study of forage-plants, with particular reference to their adaptation to the grazing interest; the study of forestry; fruit raising; stock breeding, etc.

Connected with the scientific work of Experiment Stations is experimentation in agriculture, horticulture and stock breeding.

2. Scholastic and industrial work especially adapted to meet the wants of those whose lives are to be spent on the farm, including the thorough study of the common branches of learning as well as an insight into related higher branches, especially in the mathematics and natural sciences. Manifestly the use of carpenter's tools and farming implements should be included in this division of the work of Experiment Stations.

A BUILDING FOR THE STATION.

A good building for the Experiment Station is contemplated in the Hatch Act, which authorizes the expenditure of \$3,000 from the first appropriation for this purpose. The Board of Control have already taken some steps for the erection of a Station building, and it is expected that this structure will be built in 1889.

PUBLICATIONS.

The law requires the publication of bulletins of progress to be issued quarterly or oftener. These will be sent free to all farmers and stock raisers in the State who request them, so long as the supply lasts. At the beginning of each year a new mailing list will be prepared, and it is desired that requests to have names placed on this list be made in January.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In the hope that our Experiment Station may become a genuine help to the people both in Nevada and elsewhere, it is proposed to reply as promptly and fully as possible to all inquiries made by those interested in the work of the Station.

All communications should be addressed
EXPERIMENT STATION,
Reno, Nevada.
LEROY D. BROWN, Director.

W. J. LUKE, THE BLACKSMITH

Corner of Fourth and Sierra streets, has a Lot of Dead-ends

WAGONS

BUGGIES,

—ETC.—

NEW AND SECOND HAND

FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!!

HAVE YOU SEEN ANY OF THE CELEBRATED Ives & Pond pianos? More than 100 of them in use in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. E. Ives, the Principal of the institution, says they have been in constant use for the last eight years, and there has never been one instrument returned to the factory. They are being used in all the institutions of learning in the United States, and if they stand in time longer than any other piano manufactured in the world, it is owing to the agent you can see the different styles and prices, which will be sold on trial terms and at reduced prices, with a number of other leading instruments. Call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. J. K. K.

DEPOT HOTEL,

AT THE DEPOT, - - Reno, Nev.

R. W. PARRY, Proprietor.

This House is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. on the other.

L THE ATTRACTIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED

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STOCK COCHERS AND COACHES,

RENO, NEVADA. First-Class Turnouts. Transient Stock Carefully Provided For. Charges to Suit the Times.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

Great Annual Clearance Sale!

ALL FORMER SALES ECLIPSED!

AT THE

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House

With this offering we desire to extend to all our best wishes for their welfare during the New Year and to assure the public that we shall make every effort to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage given us. In consequence thereof we commence the year with a Clearance Sale that will surpass all previous attempts in quantity and quality of goods, and the enormous reductions which have been made in every department. Below we give a few of the many bargains:

10 doz. ladies' all wool scarlet Vests and Drawers 75c each; regular price \$1.
14 doz. drab Corsets, sizes 18 to 30, at 50c a pair; reduced from \$1.
25 doz. misses' all wool cashmere Hose in seal, garnet, navy and cardinal, sizes from 6 to 8 1/2, at 25c a pair worth 50c.
18 doz. ladies' black Jerseys with fancy vest fronts and plaited backs, sizes 34 to 40, only 75c.
30 doz. colored bordered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fast colors, at 50c each.
10 doz. white merino Vests, sizes from 20 to 38, at 35c apiece.
15 doz. all linen damask Towels, fine quality and knotted fringe, at 25c each.
18 pieces choice dress Gingham, all desirable patterns, regular price 12 1/2c, price 10c, down to 6 1/2c p. yard.
3 doz. extra large size Bed Spreads, splendid quality, regular price \$1.75 to \$2, reduced to \$1.15 each.
6 pieces double fold, all wool French Serges in navy, grey, gendarme and brown, at 25c per yard, splendid value at 50c.
12 pieces 36-inch wide, all wool Ladies' Cloth, leading colors and excellent quality, down to 25c per yard.
15 pieces finest quality silk Rhadames, choice colors, regular price \$2, reduced to \$1.25 per yard.
14 pieces Fulle France so, newest make of silk, in the most desirable shades, reduced to \$1.75 per yard, former price \$2.50.
To our entire stock of Combination Suits the pruning knife will be put. They will be cut right and left, as every Combination Suit must be disposed of before the month is out.

Cloaks Jackets and Sealette Wraps,

Down, Down, Down, Away Down!

It will pay you to buy them and reserve for next Winter.

It is our desire to make this Clearance Sale a lasting remembrance, and we will, therefore, place on sale many bargains not enumerated in this list. Be on hand early

Tuesday, January 8th.

The Palace Dry Goods House

County orders receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN BREUNER, SACRAMENTO.

JOHN BREUNER,
Furniture and Bedding,
604, 606, and 608 K Street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE HOUSE OF John Breuner is well worthy of note, and we take pleasure in devoting to it due space and attention. Mr. Breuner has been engaged in the business for thirty-three years and conducts one of the largest business houses in California. He manufactures and deals in all kinds of furniture and bedding, and has established a most enviable celebrity for the excellence of the goods turned out by his house. He carries a very large stock, embracing all grades and kinds of furniture and quotes prices that defy competition. His goods are all first-class, made of the best material and first-class workmanship, and the people cannot find a more advantageous house to deal with. He carries a supply of photographs of all goods, which will be sent free of charges to any address, and by this method people at a distance can select goods at home as well as in person at his house, and may rest assured of being satisfactorily and fairly treated by him. This is a most convenient and pleasant method for those abroad, and we recommend a trial of it.

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LEADING JEWELER AND
WATCHMAKER
BEST OF GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES

